



Civil Engineering · Environmental

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August 17, 2006

Dr. Le My Hanh  
31007 Via Puerta Del Sol  
Bonsall, CA 92003

**Subject: Dai Dang Meditation Center - Bonsall, CA**

Dear Dr. Hanh:

The following report represents the results of a biological resources review of the 9.0 acre proposed Dai Dang Meditation Center. The purpose of the report is to identify any biological resources onsite, the significance of impacts to those resources, and mitigation if required.

## INTRODUCTION

The proposed Dai Dang Meditation Center is located at 6326 Camino Del Rey in the unincorporated community of Bonsall, north San Diego County, CA. The Center is west of interstate 15, north of Gopher Canyon Rd., and east of the San Luis Rey Golf Resort (Figures 1 and 2). This site is located on the Bonsall USGS 7.5' Quad map Range 3 West and Township 10 South at the base of Mt. Ararat. Surrounding the site is rural residential with patches of coastal sage scrub to the west, north, and east, while avocado groves are also to the east, and a developed road borders the south. Approximately one-third of the property is currently developed. The project site is within the County of San Diego Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP), North County Subarea (not yet approved).

The project proposes development in the northern section of the site with three new buildings and a new parking lot in support of the current facility. The southern half of the current driveway will be realigned in order to improve motorist site distance into and out of the facility. A 100 foot fire buffer around future structures is proposed with 40 feet along the northeastern section. All proposed water or sewer connections would be connected to existing underground lines.

Topography onsite ranges from approximately 225 to 400 feet above mean sea level. The lowest elevation parameter is on the south section of the site along Camino Del Rey, and the highest elevation parameter is on the north section of the site. According to the *Soil Survey of San Diego Area, California* (Bowman 1973), two main soil types occur onsite. This includes Ramona sandy loam, 9-15% slopes, eroded, and Cienega coarse sandy loam, 15-30% slopes, eroded with the latter as the more common soil type.

## METHODS AND SURVEY LIMITATIONS

The site was surveyed on foot and habitats mapped by REC biologist Valerie Walsh on July 14, 2003 between 0945 and 1045. Biological resources of the proposed Dai Dang Meditation Center were investigated through field reconnaissance and literature review. All habitats and observed species were recorded. Field notes were maintained throughout the survey, and species of interest were mapped. The survey focused on sensitive plant and wildlife species, but all species observed were noted. All onsite habitats were recorded, and the presence or absence of suitable habitat for sensitive species was documented. No focused surveys for sensitive resources were conducted, however; all species observed were noted and the presence or absence of suitable habitat for sensitive species was identified.

Mapping of the project site was conducted on an aerial map scaled at 1"=200'. Scientific nomenclature and common names for animal species referred to in this report follow American Ornithological Union (AOU 2000) for birds, Jones (1992) for mammals, Jennings (1983) and Stebbins (1985) for reptiles and amphibians, and Powell (1979) for insects. Scientific nomenclature for plants follows the *Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California* (Hickman 1996), and common names follow Hickman or, if not provided in Hickman, Beauchamp (1986), as updated by Simpson & Rebnan (2001).

## EXISTING CONDITIONS

### Habitats

Vegetation onsite has been mapped and characterized based on the land cover classifications of Holland (1986) and Oberbauer (1992). A map of the vegetation communities as documented by REC biologists is presented in Figure 3. A cumulative plant list in Appendix A represents a detailed flora of the site.

Four different habitat types were found onsite: non-native grassland, developed, disturbed, and general agriculture. The following sections summarize the nature and condition of each vegetation type, followed by a summary of onsite acres (Table 1).

#### Non-native Grassland - 2.3 acres (42200)

Non-native grasslands are characteristically a dense to sparse cover of annual grasses. Onsite, this habitat type occurs in the northeastern corner of the property and is dominated by invasive plants of field mustard (*Brassica* sp.), and tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*). Other species include Australian saltbush (*Atriplex semibaccata*), telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), wild oats (*Avena* sp.), and California barley (*Hordeum brachyantherum* ssp. *californicum*).

#### Developed - 2.8 acre (12000)

The developed portion of the site consists of a driveway and a house with a landscaped yard and work sheds. The developed area occupies the center of the site with many common ornamental species such as Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), violet (*Viola* sp.), Chinese hibiscus (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*), juniper (*Juniperus* sp.) and eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.).

Disturbed - 1.0 acre (11300)

The disturbed land onsite includes habitats that have been altered to such an extent that native vegetation no longer persists. The vegetation that thrives within this habitat is often weedy, non-native species that have adapted to rapidly colonize exposed substrates. Included in this habitat type onsite is a dirt parking lot. The disturbed habitat onsite is pre-dominantly bare dirt with sporadic non-natives such as oats (*Avena* sp.), tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), and nettle-leaf goosefoot (*Chenopodium murale*).

General Agriculture - 2.9 acres (18000)

Agricultural land in the southern section of the site contains nursery ornamentals of eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.), an ornamental fir, and an unidentified shrub. The vegetation in this northern section is mostly barren with exotic weeds such as tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), and mustard (*Brassica* sp.).

**Table 1. Summary of Habitat Acreages Onsite**

Habitat	Acres
Non-native Grassland	2.30
Developed	2.80
Disturbed	1.00
General Agricultural	2.90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9.00</b>

**Wildlife**

Wildlife species were identified directly by sight or vocalization and indirectly by scat, tracks, or burrows. One butterfly species, one common raven, one lesser goldfinch, one lizard species, and one cottontail rabbit was observed onsite. A complete list of wildlife species observed onsite are attached in Appendix B. No amphibians were detected onsite.

**SENSITIVE RESOURCES**

Sensitive or special interest plant and wildlife species and habitats are those that are considered rare, threatened, or endangered within the state or region by local, state, or federal resource conservation agencies. Sensitive habitats, as identified by these same groups are those that generally support plant or wildlife species considered sensitive by these resource protection agencies or groups. Sensitive species and habitats are so called because of their limited distribution, restricted habitat requirements, or particular susceptibility to human disturbance, or a combination of these factors. Sources used for the determination of sensitive biological resources include: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS 1996 and 1997), California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG 2001), California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB 2001), and California Native Plant Society (2001).

**Sensitive Habitats**

The proposed project site is within the County's North County Subarea Plan which has not been approved. Sensitive habitats are considered rare in the region, support sensitive plants or animals, or receive regulatory protection. See Figure 4 for impacts made to sensitive resources.

Developed, disturbed and general agricultural habitats are not considered sensitive by the County.

#### Non-native Grassland

Non-native grasslands, while common throughout the County are afforded some level of protection. Non-native grassland is a vegetation type that, although dominated by exotic weedy species, has become naturalized and now provides ecological value as a raptor foraging area. The regional loss of this habitat may negatively influence small mammals and birds of prey, therefore non-native grasslands are considered sensitive by the County and would require mitigation. Impacts to approximately 2.30 acres of this habitat type are considered significant.

#### **Sensitive Plants**

Sensitive plants include those listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS 1996), California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG 2001), California Native Plant Society (CNPS 2001), and previous candidates for listing. The CNPS listing is sanctioned by the California Department of Fish and Game and essentially serves as its list of "candidate" species for listing. In 1996, the USFWS re-evaluated the listing status of several Category 2 candidate species and dropped their Category 2 status.

No sensitive plant species were found onsite, nor are expected to occur due to the highly disturbed nature of the property.

#### **Sensitive Wildlife**

Sensitive or special interest wildlife species and habitats are those which are considered rare, threatened, or endangered within the state or region by local, state, or federal resource conservation agencies. Sensitive species are so called because of their limited distribution, restricted habitat requirements, or particular susceptibility to human disturbance, or a combination of these factors. Sources used for the determination of sensitive biological resources include: USFWS (USFWS, 1996 and 1997) and CDFG (CDFG 1992, 1994, 1997). Additional species receive federal protection under the Bald Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Animals.

Sensitive animal species include those species listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS 1996), California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG 2001) and candidates for listing.

No sensitive wildlife species were found onsite and are not expected to occur due to the disturbed nature of the property.

#### Stephen's Kangaroo Rat

The Stephen's kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*) is medium in size and ranges from 11-12 inches. They have long hind legs, small front legs and feet, a white belly, and dark cinnamon brown fur with a black and white tail. These rats need sparsely vegetated habitats (like sagebrush and grass patches) on sandy or gravelly soils that are soft enough to dig their burrows and often inhabit abandoned pocket gopher burrows. This kangaroo rat mainly feeds on seeds from annual grasses and forbs and is believed to feed on fruits, leaves, stems, buds, and even insects. The Stephens' kangaroo rat formerly ranged in and around the San Jacinto Valley. They have been recorded in 8 general areas from southwestern San Bernardino County, into western Riverside County and northwestern San Diego County near the city of Vista.

The potential for the Stephens' kangaroo rat to occupy the site is low as the project area has been disturbed from past use of agricultural production of eucalyptus and equestrian activities. The non-native grassland habitat on the site is mapped as Cieneba coarse sandy loam, 5-30% slopes eroded (CiE2), however past equestrian and farming activities likely compacted these soils. This area currently consists of fallow rows from past farming activities and vegetation consisting mostly of non-native broad leaf plants such as wild mustard and tocalote. Surrounding this northeastern section of the site is a dirt parking lot to the west and work sheds to the south. Offsite, east and north of this section are mixed use lots consisting of single-family homes and agriculture. Nearest documented sightings of the Stephens kangaroo rat is two miles west of the site however more recent documentation indicates sightings in proximity to Camp Pendleton six and a half miles northwest of the project site. In conclusion, the intervening topography, vegetation, soil, and level of development present barriers to the Stephens' kangaroo rat. These barriers provide a low potential for Stephens' kangaroo rat past and future occupation of the project site. A detailed list of the nearest recorded locations are provided in Appendix C, and a proximity map is also provided in Figure 5 as determined by the CNDDDB (California Natural Diversity Database).

#### Raptor Species

Due to declining habitat and the associated declining numbers of species, raptors have been designated as California Species of Special Concern by the CDFG. Raptors are large predatory or scavenger birds that typically require tall trees for perching and nesting, with adjacent open grasslands necessary for foraging. These species are protected, especially during their critical nesting and wintering stages. No raptors were observed on or over the site at the time of survey.

### **REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

The state of California passed the Natural Communities Conservation Planning (NCCP) Act in 1991. The NCCP is broader in its orientation and objectives than the California and Federal Endangered Species Acts. These laws are designed to identify and protect individual species that have already declined significantly in number. The objective of the NCCP is to conserve natural communities and accommodate compatible land use. The pilot program is a cooperative effort between the state and federal governments and numerous private partners. The focus of the pilot program is the coastal sage scrub habitat of Southern California. This habitat is home to the California gnatcatcher, a federally threatened species, and approximately 100 other potentially threatened or endangered species. The habitat is fragmented and distributed over more than

6000 square miles encompassing San Diego, Orange, Riverside, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties.

For planning purposes, some of these Subregions are organized into "Subareas" that correspond to geographic boundaries of participating jurisdictions and/or landowners. In each subregion and subarea, a local lead agency coordinated the collaborative planning process. Working with landowners, environmental organizations, and other interested parties, the local agency oversees the numerous activities that compose the development of a conservation plan. The CDFG and the USFWS provide the necessary support, direction, and guidance to NCCP participants in these functions. The County of San Diego is participating in the NCCP and already has an MSCP in place for southern portions of the County.

The Dai Dang Meditation Center does not fall within the limits of the MSCP. The County of San Diego is currently processing a North County Subarea Plan for the MSCP. Since this regional planning document is not yet approved NCCP compliance will be required for upland impacts. Therefore, the current Biological Mitigation Ordinance does not apply to this property however, NCCP guidelines will be pertinent.

#### Wildlife Corridors/Linkages

Drainages are good examples of potential corridors. Drainages are particularly effective habitat linkages for reptiles, amphibians, and small mammals. These natural corridors offer cover and suitable microclimate for many species that tend to avoid overland migrations. Currently there is little to no direct habitat connection between the San Luis Rey River (southwest of the project)/ Moosa Creek (south of the project), and the Dai Dang Meditation Center. Figure 6 depicts potential wildlife movement and as the figure indicates there is no direct linkage connecting the property site and the viable riparian corridors due to Camino Del Rey Road.

#### Wildlife Corridor Impacts

Adequate wildlife corridors are based on the quality of the habitat, the connectivity of the habitat, native plant cover, and fringe effects from adjacent land uses. The project site has historically undergone many anthropogenic changes with little to no recovery of native habitats and species. Surrounding habitats to the immediate north and west are patchy remnants of low to medium quality coastal sage scrub and is not expected to provide an adequate wildlife corridor for gnatcatcher population dispersal. This is due to the lack of connection by native habitat between the coastal sage scrub, the adjacency of a major roads and the degraded nature of the land onsite. Therefore no significant direct impacts to wildlife corridors are expected to occur to the project site.

### **PROJECT IMPACT ANALYSIS & MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS**

Impacts on biological resources can be characterized as direct, indirect or cumulative. Direct impacts are a result of project implementation, and generally include: the loss of vegetation and sensitive habitats and populations; activity-related mortalities of wildlife; loss of foraging, nesting or burrowing habitat; destruction of breeding habitats; and fragmentation of wildlife corridors. Indirect impacts occur as a result of the increase in human encroachment in the natural environment and include: off-road vehicle use which impacts sensitive plant or animal

species; harassment and/or collection of wildlife species; intrusion and wildlife mortality by pets in open space areas following residential development; and inadvertent increased wildlife mortalities along roads. Cumulative impacts occur as a result of on-going direct and indirect impacts for unrelated or fragmented projects overall. Cumulative impacts are assessed on a regional basis and determine the overall effect of numerous activities on a sensitive resource over a larger area.

The project proposes to construct three new buildings on the north section of the site. In addition, leach fields and a realignment of the driveway are proposed in the southern section of the site. This proposed development would impact the non-native grassland, disturbed, and general agricultural habitat. Impacts to disturbed and general agricultural habitat are not considered significant, and do not need to be mitigated. The non-native grassland, however, may be considered a significant declining resource used for raptor foraging and will require mitigation.

A 100 foot fire buffer around future structures is proposed. Offsite fire buffer impacts are located northeast of the property and are approximately 0.56 acre of agriculture (avocado groves). As indicated on Figure 4, no offsite coastal sage scrub habitat will be impacted and will not need a habitat loss permit (HLP).

All proposed water or sewer connections would be connected to existing underground lines.

The table below summarizes the impacts and mitigation of the proposed Dai Dang Meditation Center.

**Table 2. Summary of Impact and Mitigation Acreages**

Habitat	Impact Acreages	Mitigation Ratio	Mitigation Acreage
Non-native Grassland	2.30	0.5:1	1.15
Disturbed	1.00	None	0
Developed	0.00	None	0
General Agricultural	0.36	None	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.66</b>		<b>1.15</b>

Mitigation measures are required for non-native grasslands. Therefore, approximately 1.15 acres of habitat must be purchased offsite within a pre-approved mitigation bank. The purchase of approximately 1.15 acres of credit will reduce impacts to below a level of significance.

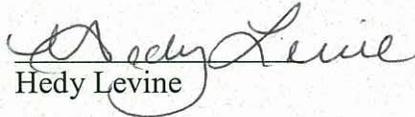
Cumulative impacts refer to incremental, individual environmental effects of two or more projects when considered together. These impacts taken individually may be minor but are collectively significant as they occur over a period of time. Implementation of the proposed project would result in the loss of 2.30 acres of non-native grassland habitat that provides foraging habitat for raptors. Because non-native grassland are more easily developed than native habitats, owing to their relative lack of sensitive species and occurrence of flatter, more developable terrain, these habitats continue to disappear at a relatively high rate. In combination

with other development projects in the Bonsall area the loss of foraging habitat on the project site is regarded as a potentially significant cumulative effect on raptor species.

Since the impacts of a given project may prove to be significant when considered together with other past and present projects, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, it is important to consider the cumulative effects that regional growth may have on biological resources such as the Moosa Creek corridor just south of the project. However, because the project is located in the northern section of the property and is not biologically connected to the creek and physically divided by a major road, any future impacts onsite and collectively offsite will be offset by mitigation of habitat associated with this project and other projects.

REC thanks you for the opportunity to be of service. If you have any questions do not hesitate to contact Elyssa Robertson or Hedy Levine.

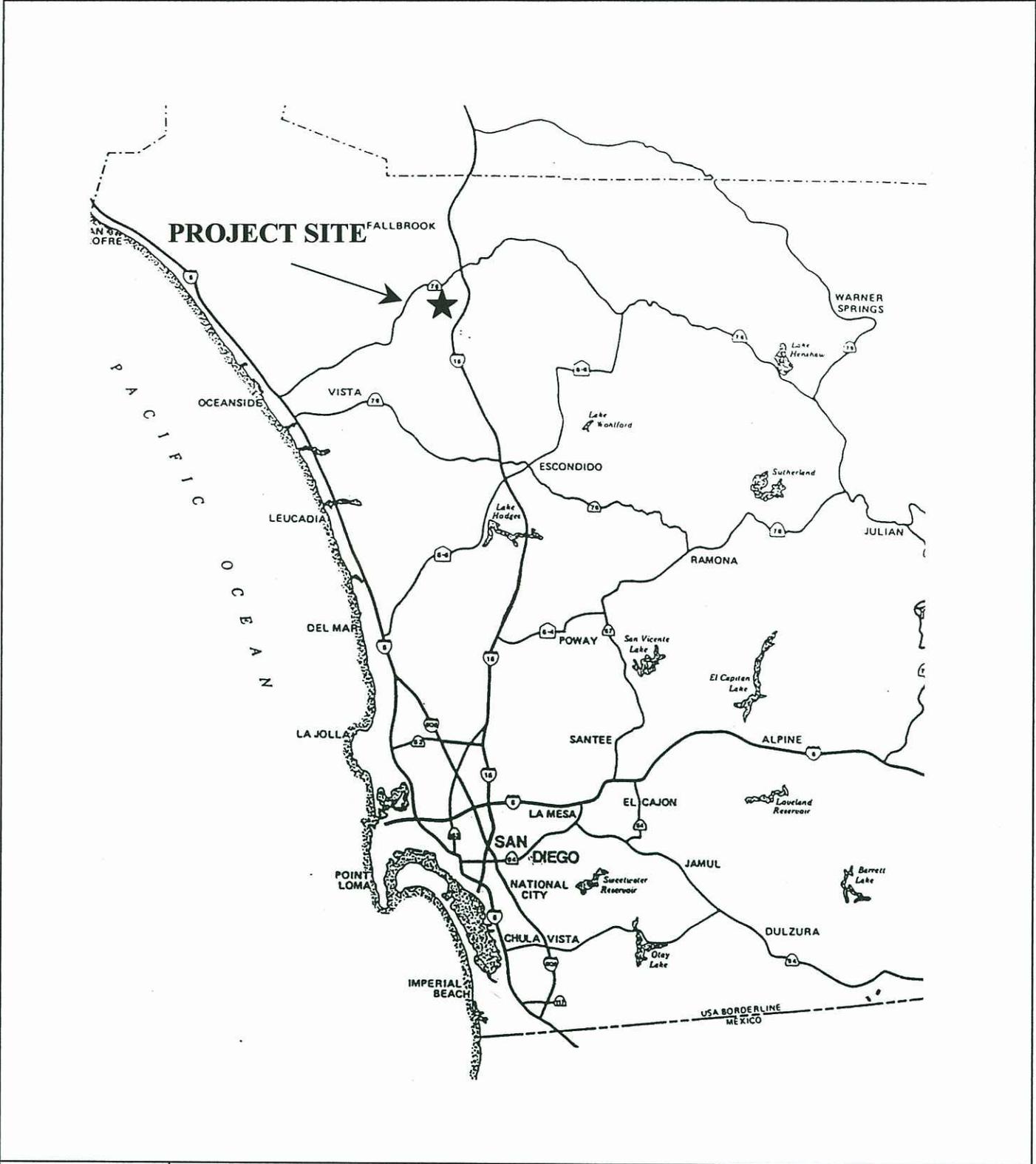
Sincerely,

  
Hedy Levine

## REFERENCES

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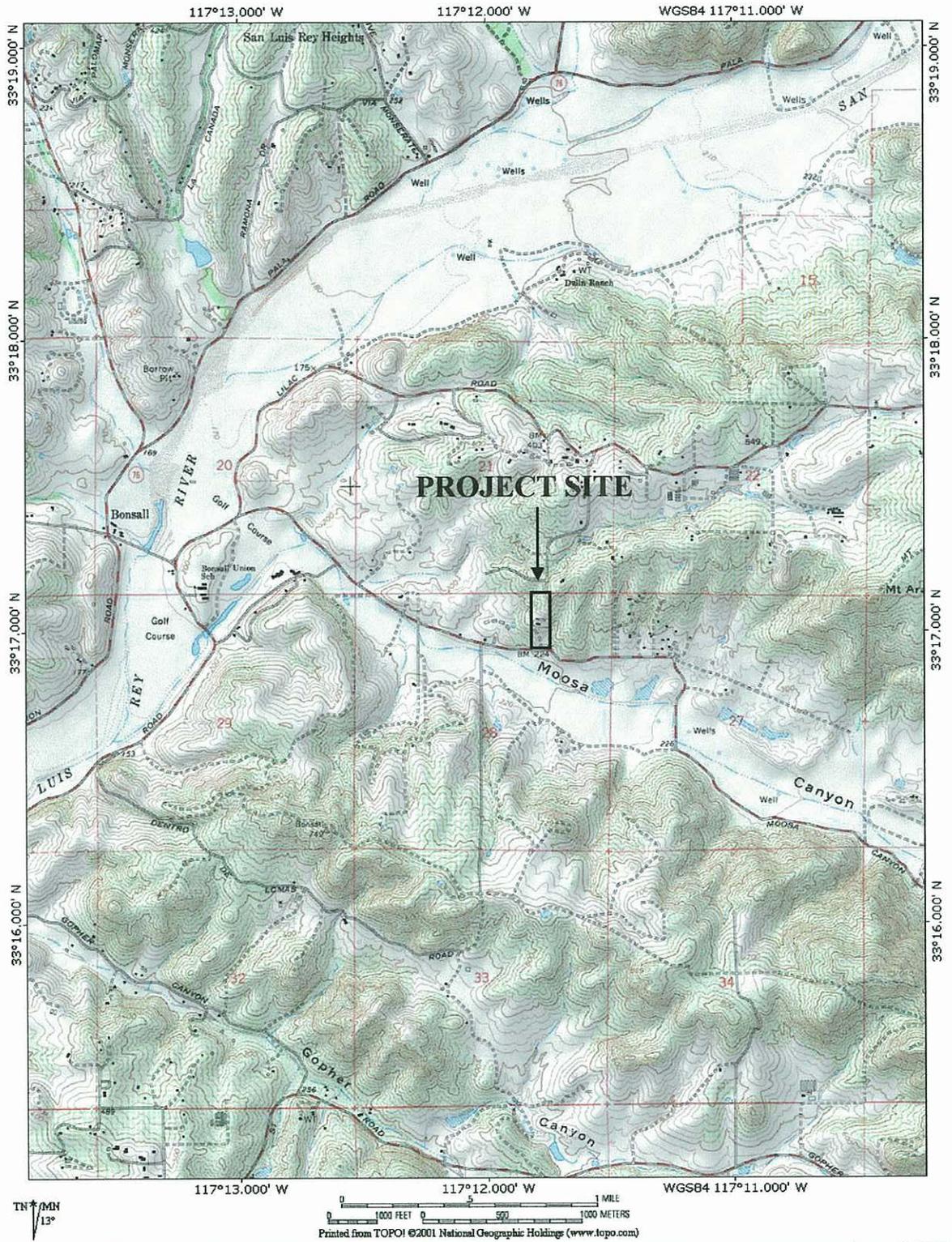
## **FIGURES**



**R·E·C**  
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REGIONAL LOCATION MAP  
DAI DANG MEDITATION CENTER

Figure  
1



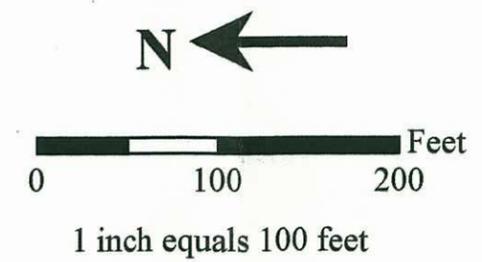
SITE LOCATION MAP  
 Dai Dang Meditation Center

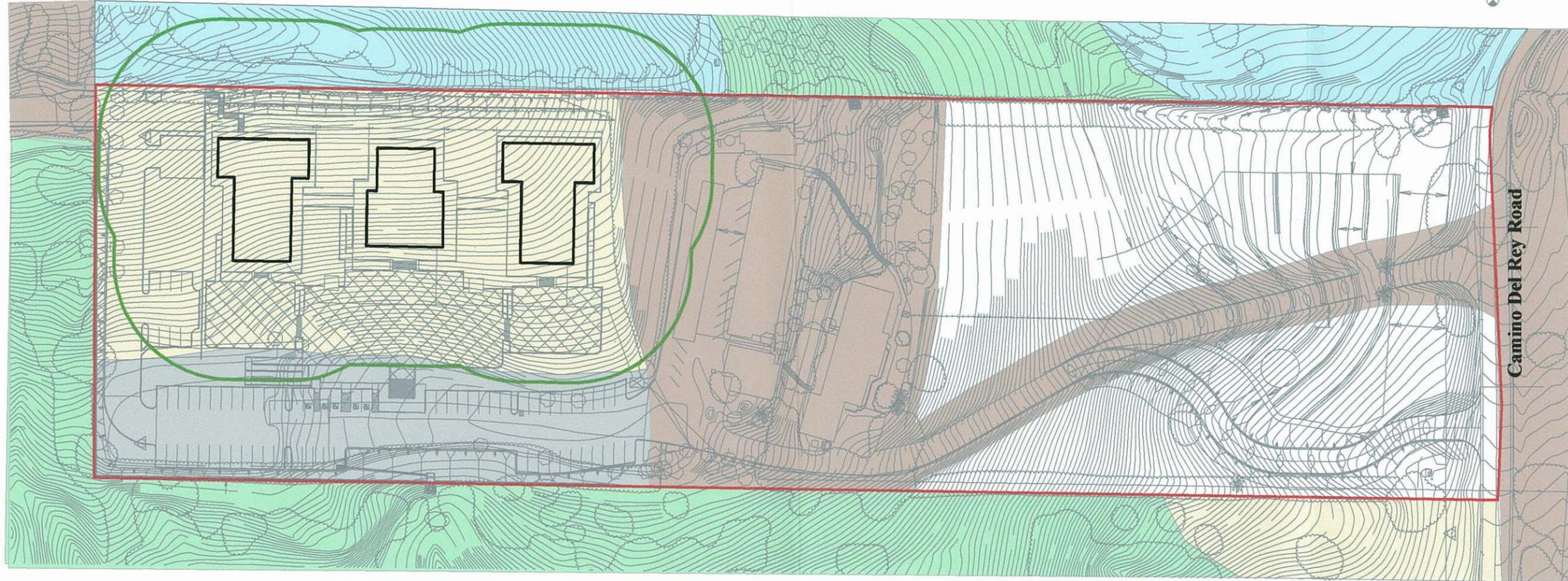
Figure  
 2



**Legend**

- Property Boundary
- Orchard (18100)
- Non-Native Grassland (42200)
- Coastal Sage Scrub (32500)
- Developed (12000)
- Disturbed (11300)
- General Agriculture (18000)



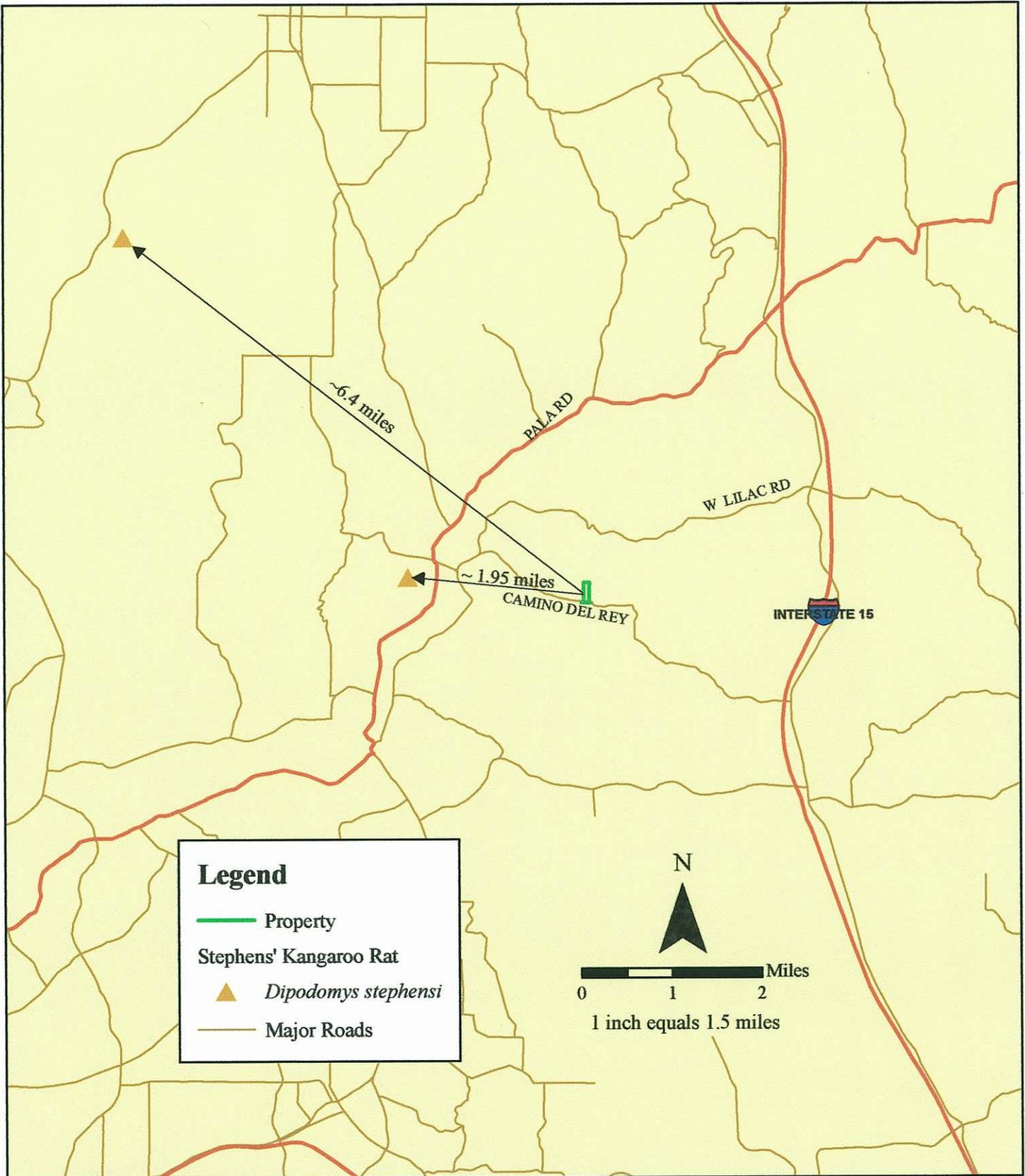


**Legend**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
|  Property Boundary            |  Coastal Sage Scrub (32500) |
|  Non-Native Grassland (42200) |  Orchard (18100)            |
|  Developed (12000)            |  Proposed buildings         |
|  Disturbed (11300)            |  100' Fire buffer           |
|  General Agriculture (18000)  |  |



1 inch equals 100 feet



**Legend**

- Property
- Stephens' Kangaroo Rat**
- ▲ *Dipodomys stephensi*
- Major Roads

N

0      1      2  
Miles

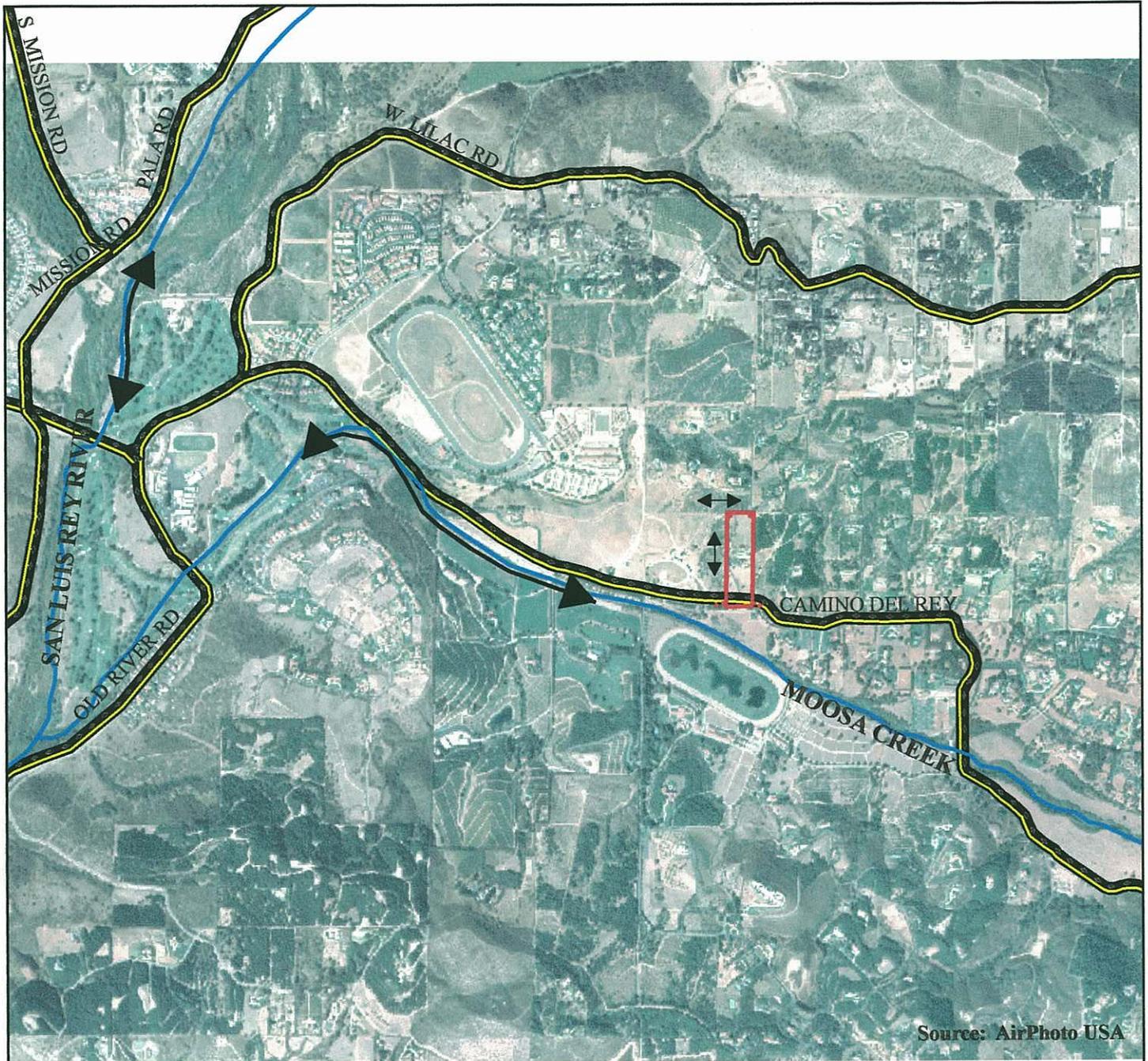
1 inch equals 1.5 miles

**REC**  
Consultants, Inc.

**Stephens' Kangaroo Rat  
Nearest Locations Map  
Dai Dang Meditation Center**

September 2005 SKR Source: California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB)

Figure  
5

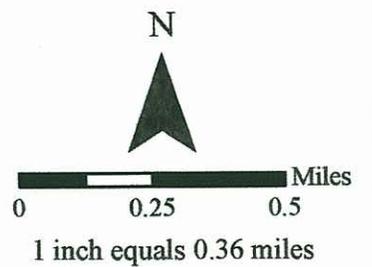


Source: AirPhoto USA



**Legend**

- Property Boundary
- $\longleftrightarrow$  Wildlife Movement



## **APPENDIX A**

**APPENDIX A**  
**PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE DAI DANG MEDITATION CENTER**

Species Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> *	scarlet pimpernel	Primulaceae	DIS
<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i> *	baby sun rose, shrubby dewplant	Aizoaceae	NNG, DIS, DEV, AG
<i>Avena sp.</i> *	oats	Poaceae	NNG, DIS
<i>Bougainvillea sp.</i>	bougainvillea	Nyctaginaceae	DEV
<i>Brassica sp.</i>	mustard	Brassicaceae	NNG, DIS, DEV, AG
<i>Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens</i> *	foxtail chess	Poaceae	DIS
<i>Celosia plumosa</i>	cockscorn, Chinese woolflower	Amaranthaceae	DEV
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> *	toçalote	Asteraceae	NNG, DIS, AG
<i>Conyza sp.</i>	horseweed, fleabane	Asteraceae	DEV, AG
<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Cycad	Cycadaceae	DEV
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *	Bermuda grass	Poaceae	DEV, AG
<i>Dahlia sp.</i>	dahlia	Asteraceae	DEV
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	-	Solanaceae	AG
<i>Erodium sp.</i> *	filaree, storksbill	Geraniaceae	AG
<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i> *	Eucalyptus sp.	Myrtaceae	NNG, DIS, DEV, AG
<i>Gnaphalium californicum</i>	California everlasting	Asteraceae	DEV
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed	Asteraceae	NNG, DIS
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Chinese hibiscus, tropical hibiscus	Malvaceae	DEV
<i>Hordeum brachyantherum ssp. californicum</i>	California barley	Poaceae	NNG
<i>Juniperus sp.</i>	Juniper	Cupressaceae	DEV
<i>Lavandula sp.</i>	lavender	Lamiaceae	DEV
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> *	horehound	Lamiaceae	DIS
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *	tree tobacco	Solanaceae	AG
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> *	African fountain grass	Poaceae	NNG
<i>Pinus sp.</i>	pine (ornamental)	Pinaceae	DEV
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian thistle, tumbleweed	Chenopodiaceae	DEV
<i>Schinus molle</i> *	Peruvian pepper tree	Anacardiaceae	DIS
<i>Solanum americanum</i> *	white nightshade	Solanaceae	AG
<i>Sonchus sp.</i> *	sow-thistle	Asteraceae	DEV
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> *	queen palm	Arecaceae	DEV
<i>Viola sp.</i>	violet	Violaceae	DEV
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> *	Mexican fan palm	Arecaceae	DEV
<b>Family Cucurbitaceae</b>	Watermelon	Cucurbitaceae	AG
<i>Yucca sp.</i>	Yucca (ornamental)	Agavaceae [Liliaceae]	AG
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> *	Australian saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	NNG
<i>Chenopodium murale</i> *	nettle-leaf goosefoot	Chenopodiaceae	NNG, DIS
<i>Amsinckia sp.</i>	fiddleneck	Boraginaceae	NNG, DIS
<i>Chenopodium californicum</i>	California goosefoot	Chenopodiaceae	AG
<i>Pittosporum sp.</i>	-	Pittosporaceae	DEV
<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>	ash	Oleaceae	AG

\* non-native  
! sensitive

NNG = Non-native Grassland  
AG = General Agriculture

DEV = Developed  
DIS = Disturbed

## **APPENDIX B**

**APPENDIX B**  
**WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE DAI DANG MEDITATION CENTER**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat Observed	# Observed (estimate)
<b>Invertebrates</b>			
Common white	<i>Pontia protodice</i>	DIS, NNG, AG	several
Grasshopper	<b>Family</b> Acrididae	NNG	1
Red ant	<i>Formica</i> sp.	DIS	many
<b>Reptiles</b>			
Common side-blotched lizard	<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	DIS, NNG	2, 2
<b>Birds</b>			
Common raven	<i>Corvus corax clarionensis</i>	NNG	overhead
Lesser goldfinch	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	AG	2
<b>Mammals</b>			
Audubon's (desert) cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	DIS	1, scat

## **APPENDIX C**

APPENDIX C

***Dipodomys stephensi***

Stephens' kangaroo rat

Element Code: AMAFD03100

\_\_\_\_\_ Status \_\_\_\_\_ NDDB Element Ranks \_\_\_\_\_ Other Lists \_\_\_\_\_  
Federal: Endangered Global: G2 CDFG Status:  
State: Threatened State: S2

Occurrence No. 8 Map Index: 03470 EO Index: 13448 \_\_\_\_\_ Dates Last Seen \_\_\_\_\_  
Occ Rank: Unknown Element: 2000-03-09  
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence Site: 2000-03-09  
Presence: Presumed Extant  
Trend: Unknown  
Main Source: BLEICH & SCHWARTZ 1974 (LIT) Record Last Updated: 2004-07-07

Quad Summary: BONSALL (3311732/050C), MORRO HILL (3311733/051D)

County Summary: SAN DIEGO

Location: SOUTHWEST OF FALLBROOK AND NORTHEAST OF CAMP PENDLETON MCB, SEAL BEACH NWS  
(FALLBROOK ANNEX).

Lat/Long: 33.34068° / -117.28520° Township: 09S  
UTM: Zone-11 N3689092 E473460 Range: 04W  
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC Section: 34 Qtr: XX  
Symbol Type: POLYGON Meridian: S  
Area: 5,477.6 ac Elevation: 600 ft

Occurrence No. 164 Map Index: 21080 EO Index: 9143 \_\_\_\_\_ Dates Last Seen \_\_\_\_\_  
Occ Rank: None Element: 1967-XX-XX  
Origin: Natural/Native occurrence Site: 1988-10-12  
Presence: Extirpated  
Trend: Unknown  
Main Source: OFARRELL, M. & C. UPTAIN 1988 (OBS) Record Last Updated: 1997-01-22

Quad Summary: BONSALL (3311732/050C)

County Summary: SAN DIEGO

Location: 0.3 MILES SW OF OLIVE HILL RD. JCT. WITH MISSION RD IN BONSALL. JUST WEST OF SAN LUIS REY  
RIVER.

Lat/Long: 33.28622° / -117.23048° Township: 10S  
UTM: Zone-11 N3683041 E478539 Range: 03W  
Mapping Precision: NON-SPECIFIC Section: 19 Qtr: SE  
Symbol Type: POINT Meridian: S  
Radius: 1/5 mile Elevation: 420 ft